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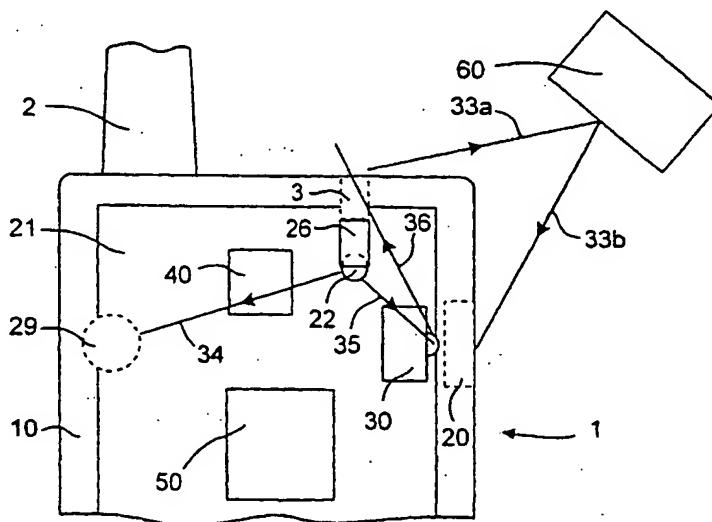
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(54) Title: AN ELECTRIC APPARATUS HAVING VISUAL INDICATOR MEANS



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(57) Abstract: An electric apparatus (1), such as a mobile telephone, has a housing (10), an indicator window (3) in the housing, and visual indicator means (22) adapted to emit a visible light signal (23) through the indicator window (3) for indicating a status of the apparatus. The apparatus also has at least one of the following components, which are operative within a first range of light essentially covering red or infrared light: an IR transmitter (30) for transmitting infrared light, an IR receiver (30) for receiving infrared light, an electronic component (40) sensitive to infrared light, or an optical detector (29) susceptible of infrared or red light. The visible light signal (23) is provided within a second spectral range, which essentially covers blue light and is outside said first spectral range.

AN ELECTRIC APPARATUS HAVING VISUAL INDICATOR MEANS**Technical Field**

5 The present invention relates to an electric apparatus having a housing, an indicator window in the housing, and visual indicator means adapted to emit a visible light signal through the indicator window for indicating a status of the apparatus, wherein the apparatus 10 furthermore has at least one of the following components, which are operative within a first range of light essentially covering red or infrared light: an IR transmitter for transmitting infrared light, an IR receiver for receiving infrared light, an electronic component sensitive 15 to infrared light, or an optical detector susceptible of infrared or red light.

Background Art

20 A mobile or cellular telephone is a well-known example of an apparatus according to the above. Within the context of this document, reference will consistently be made to a mobile telephone for any commercially available mobile communications network, such as GSM. However, the invention is not limited to merely a mobile telephone; 25 other equally applicable examples of electric apparatuses are radio pagers lap-top computers, organizers and communicators (also known as personal digital assistants), i.e. portable telephone devices including a computer and application programs, such as a built-in calendar. Moreover, the 30 term "mobile communications network" is meant to have the widest possible meaning, thereby including all types of cellular networks, satellite networks, wireless local area networks (LANs), etc.

35 Mobile telephones are generally provided with a visual indicator for indicating status information about the connectivity of the mobile telephone with respect to

the mobile communications network. Moreover, a battery charge indicator is often provided for alerting a user of the telephone, when the remaining battery charge drops below a predetermined limit. WO98/56152 discloses a mobile 5 telephone having such status indicators.

One common approach is to provide the mobile telephone with a combined green and red indicator window mounted at the top of the telephone housing. A dual-color light emitting device, such as a red light emitting diode (LED) combined with a green LED, is mounted to a printed 10 circuit board within the telephone housing. An optical light guide is arranged between the external indicator window and the internal light emitting device. The dual-color light emitting device may for instance be used 15 according to the following:

Green light flashing at low frequency	The mobile telephone is in contact with at least one base transceiver station (BTS)
No green light	No contact with any BTS
Green light flashing at a higher frequency	A message is available (such as SMS)
Red flashing light	Low battery charge level
Red continuous light	The battery is being recharged

Consequently, a green visual indicator is used for 20 informing the user of whether the mobile telephone is in operative contact with the mobile communications network (so that, inter alia, the user is free to initiate an outgoing telephone call), or whether the mobile telephone has currently lost its operative contact with the mobile 25 communications network.

Many mobile telephones and other portable communication apparatuses are provided with at least one component, which either operates with, or is sensitive to, infrared (IR) or visible red light. For instance, the 5 mobile telephone may be equipped with an IR port for performing information interchange with external devices. Another example is an optical detector, which is adapted to detect when the surrounding light is weaker than a pre-determined limit, and in response turn on e.g. the display 10 or the keyboard illumination, so as to give the user a better opportunity of operating the telephone also in situations of darkness. Such an optical detector may alternatively be used as a proximity switch for detecting whether the user or an external object is located in 15 proximity with the mobile telephone. Yet another example is various unprotected integrated circuits (ICs) or other semiconductor components, which have no protective coating and which may be damaged if exposed to infrared light.

20 **Summary of the Invention**

According to the invention, the following problem is identified, and a solution thereof is provided, as defined by the enclosed independent patent claims.

Whenever a mobile telephone or other electric apparatus comprises at least one component, which according to the above operates with or is sensitive to infrared or visible red light, there is also a risk that the light produced by the visual indicator(s) will contain infrared or visible red wavelengths, particularly if the visual 25 indicator is adapted to generate for instance a red visual indicator signal. In such a case, the infrared or visible red wavelengths may accidentally leak or propagate to the above components and consequently affect the operative 30 reliability thereof in an undesired and uncontrollable way.

The above problem is solved through the inventive understanding that visual user feedback may be given by providing a visual indicator, that is adapted to produce a visible light signal in a spectral range, which is clearly 5 separated (in terms of wavelengths) from visible red and infrared light. More specifically, the visible light signal is given a blue color.

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will appear from the following disclosure of the 10 preferred embodiments, from the attached drawings as well as from the dependent claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The present invention will now be described in more 15 detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG 1 is a schematic front view of an electric apparatus according to the invention, exemplified as a mobile telephone,

20 FIG 2 is a schematic, enlarged plan view of a portion of the telephone shown in FIG 1, and

FIG 3 is a schematic block diagram, illustrating a mobile telephone, a mobile communications network and an external device, with which the mobile telephone communicates over first and second wireless links.

Detailed Disclosure of the Invention

In all the drawings, similar or identical reference numerals have a similar or identical meaning and are 30 therefore only described in detail with reference to the first drawing, in which they appear.

An example of an electric apparatus is given in FIG 1 in the form of a mobile telephone 1. The telephone has a housing 10, an antenna 2 mounted on top of the housing, a 35 speaker 4, volume adjustment controls 5, an LCD display 6

and a keypad 7. The keypad 7 has a plurality of individual keys, such as a YES button 12 and a NO button 13, arrow keys 14, 15, a clear key 16, numeric keys 17 (labelled "0" through "9"), a star key 18 and a hash key 19. A status indicator window 3 is provided at the top portion of the housing 10 and is adapted to emit a visible status indication signal 23. An IR port 20 is provided at the upper right side portion of the telephone housing 10 and is adapted to perform wireless information interchange with accessories or other external devices over an IR link. An optical detector 29 is provided to the left of the upper front portion of the housing 10. The optical detector 29 is arranged to act as a proximity detector for determining the presence of an external object or user by detecting reflected IR light. Additionally or alternatively, the optical detector 29 may be used for providing automatic illumination of certain parts of the telephone, such as the display 6 and/or the keypad 7, in situations of poor light.

A rechargeable battery 28 is mounted at the rear of the telephone housing 10 and is therefore not visible in the front view of FIG 1. Consequently, the battery 28 has only been indicated by way of a dashed arrow. A foldable flip 8 is movably mounted to the apparatus housing 10 by means of a hinge mechanism 11. The flip 8 comprises a sound opening 9, through which vocal sound is received from the user of the telephone and forwarded to an internal microphone (not shown in the drawing).

Referring for a moment to FIG 3, an exemplifying real-life use of the mobile telephone 1 is illustrated. The user of the mobile telephone 1 has a mobile communications subscription at a mobile communications network operator 120. The network operator 120 disposes of various mobile communications network equipment, including a plurality of base transceiver stations (BTS) 121, 122, 123, which are

connected to the network operator 120 through respective links 131, 132, 133. The mobile telephone 1 accesses the mobile communications network 100 over a radio link 134 to the nearest base transceiver station 123. The mobile 5 communications network provided by the network operator 120 is a conventional cellular mobile communications network, such as GSM, which in turn is part of an international mobile communications network 100, to which the network operator 120 is connected through a link 111. In GSM, the 10 wireless link 134 operates on either 900 MHz or 1800 MHz.

Furthermore, the mobile telephone 1 may establish, through the IR port 20, a supplementary short-range IR link 135 for information interchange with telephone accessories or any other piece of external equipment, such as a laptop 15 computer 140, which is provided with a corresponding IR port and is available in proximity with the mobile telephone 1, for instance within a distance of 0.5 m. In the preferred embodiment, the supplementary short-range IR link 135 is a standardized, serial infrared communications link 20 according to IrDA (the Infrared Data Association), having its headquarters in Walnut Creek, California, USA.

Referring back to FIG 2, a schematic plan view is shown of an upper internal portion of the telephone 1 according to the preferred embodiment. The status indicator 25 window 3, the IR port 20 and the optical detector 29 are all schematically indicated by dashed symbols. The telephone 1 comprises a printed circuit board 21, upon which various circuits and components are provided, as will be described below.

30 One of these components is a transceiver device (not shown), which according to the preferred embodiment is a conventional dual-channel homodyne transmitter/receiver for use in a TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) mobile communications network, such as the GSM network 100 of FIG 35 3. As is readily realized by the skilled person, the

transceiver device comprises various radio circuitry, such as bandpass filters, amplifiers, local oscillators, mixers, lowpass filters, AD converters, digital filters, etc. However, since the present invention is not directed at the 5 radio parts of the apparatus, which are responsible for providing the communication link to the mobile communications network, the internal structure of the transceiver device is not described herein.

The printed circuit board 21 also contains a controller 50 (CPU, DSP, programmable logic array, etc), as 10 well as associated memory circuits, etc (not shown). Moreover, the printed circuit board 21 has a light emitting device 22 mounted thereon at its uppermost end (facing the antenna 2). A light guide 26 is connected at a first end to 15 the status indicator window 3 and at a second end to the light emitting device 22.

The light emitting device 22 of the preferred embodiment comprises a blue light emitting diode (LED), which is driven by logic circuitry not shown in FIG 2. The light 20 emitted from the blue diode 22 is guided through the light guide 26 to the status indicator window 3 for the purpose of providing status information to the user, as will be described below. In the preferred embodiment of FIG 2, the light emitting device 22 is implemented by a blue-color 25 LED, which is commercially available under the model name CL-270HB from Citizen, 1-23-1, Kami-kurechi, Fujiyoshida-shi, Yamanashi-ken 403-0001, Japan. This LED has a peak wavelength at about 470 nm. However, other blue wavelengths are possible, such as 430 nm. Alternatively, the device 22 30 may be implemented by any other commercially available light emitting component.

The status indicator window 3 is made from a material, which is made transparent to blue light but is essentially opaque to light of longer wavelengths, such as 35 green, red and infrared light. The choice of material for

the window 3 is left to the skilled person, which is believed to be able to select a suitable material, for instance a plastics material, from the wide range of commercially available materials with spectral filtering characteristics.

As shown in FIG 2, the printed circuit board 21 further comprises an IR transmitter/receiver 30, which is mounted next to the IR port 20 and is arranged to provide aforesaid supplementary short-range IR link 135 to external devices. Assuming for a moment that the light emitting diode 22 was not adapted to produce blue light but light of longer wavelengths, such as green or red light, then there would be an apparent risk of leakage or propagation of spurious light from the light emitting diode 22 to the IR transmitter/receiver 30, as indicated by an arrow 35 in FIG 2. Moreover, the infrared light emitted from the IR transmitter/receiver 30 could have propagated undesiredly through the status indicator window 3 (see arrow 36), had the window not been given a function for preventing other light than blue from escaping therethrough, as described above.

Similarly, if green or red light was emitted by the light emitting device 22 through the window 3, as indicated by an arrow 33a, such light could have propagated, through reflections at an external object 60, back to the IR port 20, as indicated by an arrow 33b, thereby causing undesired interference with the IR transmitter/receiver 30. Moreover, such green or red light could leak from the light emitting device 22 to an unprotected integrated circuit 40 and cause damage thereto, as indicated by an arrow 34. Additionally, this light could continue to the optical detector 29 and cause undesired interference.

Remembering now that the light emitted from the light emitting device 22 and through the status indicator window 3 is indeed blue and is kept within a spectral range

(involving wavelengths such as 430 nm or 470 nm), which is clearly separated from the spectral range of visible red light (starting at 750 nm) or infrared light (between about 750 nm and 1 mm), it is clear that the present invention 5 will effectively prevent such undesired interference.

The blue light signal 23 emitted by the light emitting device 22 may be used in many different ways for providing useful status indication to the user of the mobile telephone 1. For instance, the controller 50, or any 10 other logic device of the telephone 1, may give the blue light signal 23 a flashing intensity for indicating that the mobile telephone 1 is in operative contact either with the mobile communications network 100 (over the radio link 134) or the external device 140 (over the supplementary 15 short-range IR link 135). Moreover, the blue light signal 23 may be given a more rapidly flashing intensity, so as to indicate the availability of a message directed to the user and kept at the network operator 120. Other frequencies of 20 flashing intensity may be used for indicating e.g. a low remaining charge of the battery 28, or that the battery 28 is currently being recharged. Additionally, the blue light signal 23 may be given a continuous intensity to indicate, for instance, that information is currently being exchanged 25 over the radio link 134 or, alternatively, the IR link 135.

The present invention has been described above with reference to a few embodiments. However, other embodiments than the ones explicitly described are equally possible within the scope of the invention, as defined by the appended independent patent claims. In particular, the invention 30 is applicable to other electric devices than mobile telephones, such as lap-top computers, radio pagers, communicators (personal digital assistants) or organizers.

CLAIMS

1. An electric apparatus (1) having a housing (10), an indicator window (3) in said housing, and visual indicator means (22) adapted to emit a visible light signal (23) through said indicator window (3) for indicating a status of the apparatus, the apparatus further comprising at least one of the following components, which are operative within a first range of light essentially covering red or infrared light: an IR transmitter (30) for transmitting infrared light, an IR receiver (30) for receiving infrared light, an electronic component (40) sensitive to infrared light, or an optical detector (29) susceptible of infrared or red light, **characterized in that**

the visible light signal (23) is provided within a second spectral range, which essentially covers blue light and is outside said first spectral range.

2. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the blue light has a wavelength of about 470 nm.

3. An apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the blue light has a wavelength of about 430 nm.

4. An apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein the visual indicator means (22) comprises a light emitting diode (LED) adapted to emit blue light.

5. An apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein the indicator window (3) is made transparent to light within the second spectral range but opaque to light within the first spectral range.

6. An apparatus according to any preceding claim, further comprising a controller (50), which is arranged to

generate the visible light signal (23) in response to a determined status of a wireless communication link (134, 135) between the electric apparatus (1) and an external device (123, 140).

5

7. An apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein said wireless communication link is a radio link (134) to a radio station (123) in a mobile communications network (100).

10

8. An apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein said wireless communication link is a short-range infrared link (135), preferably an IrDA link, for information interchange with said external device (140).

15

9. An apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein the apparatus is a radio telephone, preferably a mobile telephone (1).

20

10. An apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein the apparatus is one of a lap-top computer, a radio pager, a communicator (personal digital assistant) or an organizer.

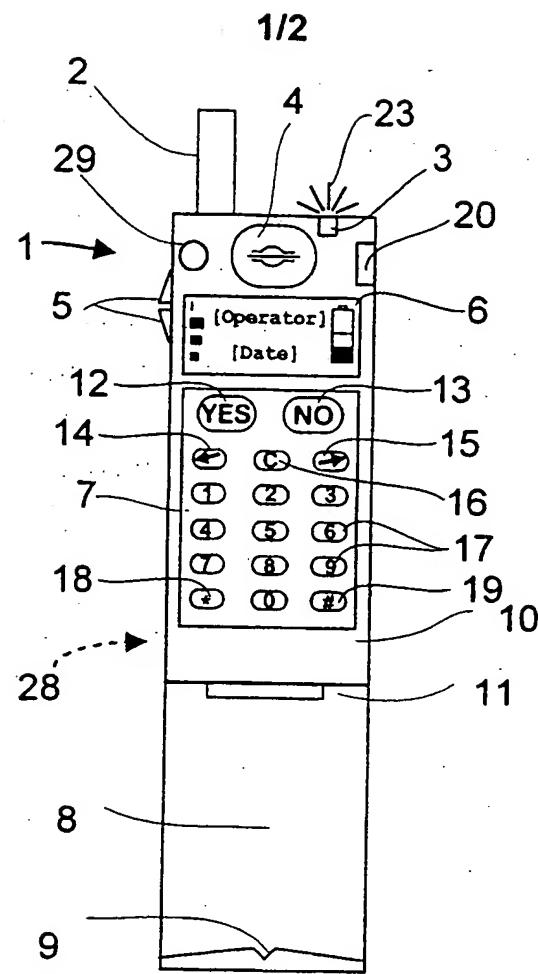


FIG 1

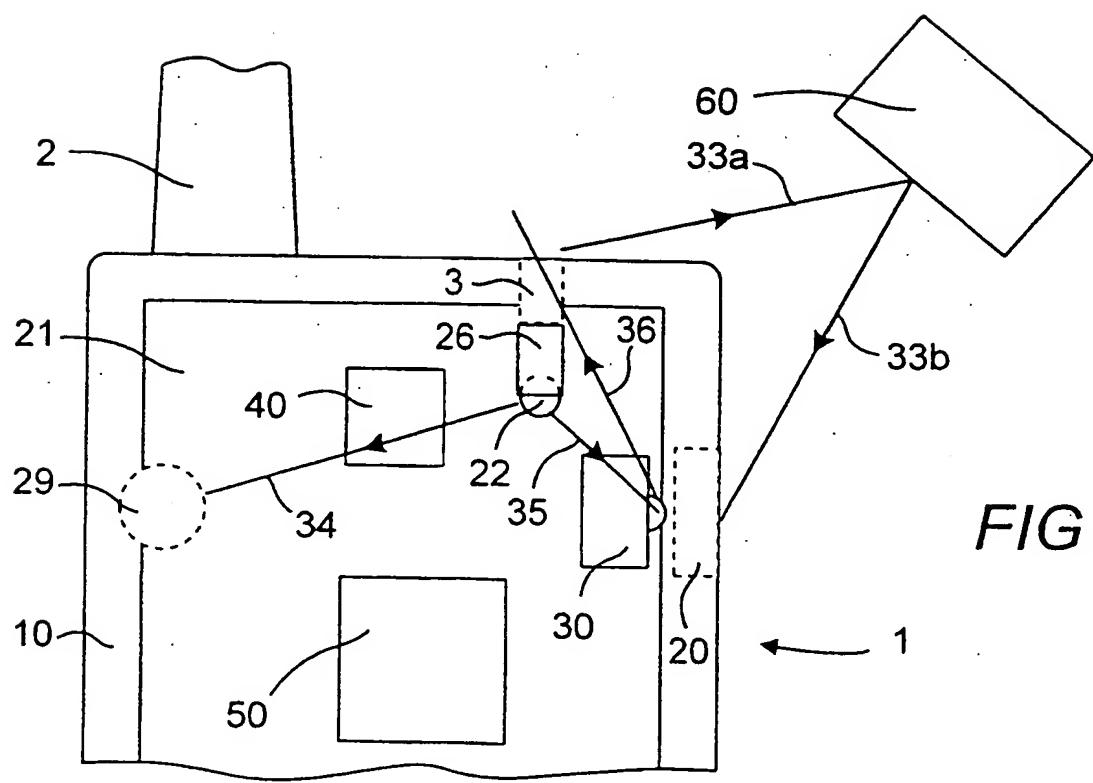


FIG 2

2/2

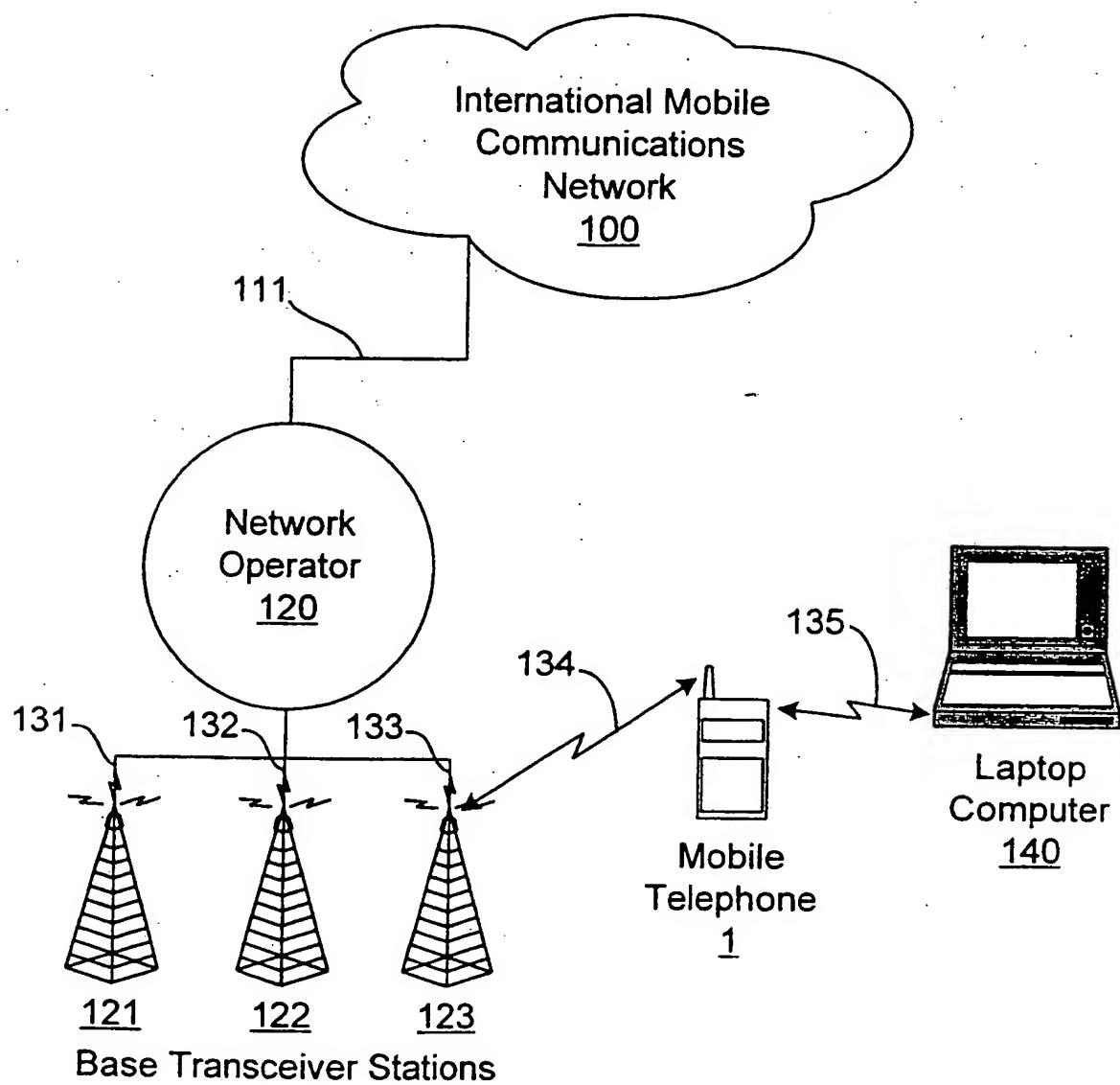


FIG 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01330

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: H04M 1/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: H04B, H04M, H04Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 9856152 A1 (TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON), 10 December 1998 (10.12.98), page 3, line 15 - page 7, line 31, figures 1-3 --	1-10
Y	US 5446783 A (GREGORY J. MAY), 29 August 1995 (29.08.95), figures 1-6, abstract -----	1-10

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

- * Special categories of cited documents
- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 August 2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/SE 00/01330

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9856152 A1	10/12/98	AU 8042598 A		21/12/98
		SE 9702163 A		07/12/98

US 5446783 A	29/08/95	EP 0665655 A		02/08/95
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